

SOLUTIONS
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/4/2

SET -2

MM-80

Q.No	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	SECTION- A (Multiple Choice Questions)		(20x1=20)
1.	(c) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.	5 E	1
2.	(c) Enhanced connectivity	63 E	1
3.	(a) (i) and (iii) are correct.	48 E	1
4.	(c) Nature of production activities	20 E	1
5.	(d) Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer	20 E	1
6.	(a) Per Capita Income	8 E	1
7.	(a) A	13 E	1
8.	(c) 1992	24 P	1
9.	(b) Citizens feel empowered to determine policies.	64 P	1
10.	(d) Biju Janta Dal - Odisha	56 P	1
11.	(d) Division of power among Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.	8 P	1
12.	(b) By ensuring a division of power between centre and states.	16 P	1
13.	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	2 P	1
14.	(d) (iii), (iv), (ii) and (i)	45-47 G	1
15.	(b) Coffee	37 G	1
16.	(c) Black soil	7 G	1
17.	(c) II, I, IV and III	10- 21H	1
18.	(b) Abanindranath Tagore <i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.3.</i> (d) B. R. Ambedkar	47 H 44 H	1
19.	(a) By censoring the Indian newspapers	127 H	1
20.	(d) Due to trade and cultural exchange	54 H	1

	SECTION- B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)		(4x2=8)
21.	<p>(A) “Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>(i) Planning is important for a country which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.</p> <p>(ii) It is important for regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.</p> <p>(iii) Planning helps in balanced distribution of resources across national, state and regional levels.</p> <p>(iv) Planning helps in sustainable development.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) “An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of human life.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>(i) Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development.</p> <p>(ii) If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continue the future of our planet will be in danger.</p> <p>(iii) There is a dire need to address economic and environmental protection plans.</p> <p>(iv) Uneven distribution of resources will create a wide gap in regional development resulting in disunity in a nation.</p> <p>(v) Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.</p> <p>(vi) Appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up is required for resource development and distribution.</p> <p>(vii) Judicious use of resources with qualitative and quantitative estimates is necessary.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p>	3 G	(2x1=2)
		3 G	(2x1=2)

<p>22.</p>	<p>How did the feminist movements help to enhance the role of women in public life? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Feminist movements support equal rights and opportunities for both men and women. (ii) Encouragement given to women to increase participation in public life. (iii) Feminist movements have enhanced legal status of women. (iv) Women are working as scientists, engineers, doctors etc. (v) Promotion of Equal Pay for Equal Work has helped to improve the position of women. (vi) Improved educational and career opportunities have increased women's participation in public life. (vii) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p>	<p>30-31 P</p>	<p>(2x1=2)</p>
<p>23.</p>	<p>Explain the role of public facilities for quality of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Public facilities are provided by the government. (ii) Increased investment by the government in health will improve the wellbeing of the citizens. (iii) Providing quality education, (particularly elementary education) will help to develop human resources. (iv) Providing safe drinking water will provide good health. (v) Housing facilities for the poor will improve basic living conditions. (vi) Providing safe and good transport facilities will contribute to improved economic activities. (vii) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained</p>	<p>34 E</p>	<p>(2x1=2)</p>
<p>24.</p>	<p>Why was the Indian subcontinent significant to trade networks before European intervention? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Indian subcontinent was located along major trade routes like the Silk Route connecting east and west. (ii) It was central to trade networks. (iii) It connected the trade routes through land and sea. (iv) Pottery from China, spices and textiles from India and Southeast Asia were transported along these routes. (v) It helped in exchange of goods, people, knowledge, customs etc. 	<p>55 H</p>	<p>(2x1=2)</p>

	<p>(vi) Thus, India lay at the centre of the trade network between these continents and participated in this trade.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p>		
	<p>SECTION- C</p> <p>(Short Answer Type Questions)</p>		(5x3=15)
25.	<p>How did the trade policy implemented in 1991 stimulated the globalization in India? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) Removal of barriers on foreign trade giving businesses opportunities to import and export.</p> <p>(ii) Encouraging investments by MNCs. Example, cell phones, automobiles, soft drinks, fast food etc.</p> <p>(iii) Encouraging Indian companies to compete with producers around the globe.</p> <p>(iv) Encouraging Indian companies to collaborate with foreign companies which has enabled some large Indian companies to become multi nationals themselves. Examples. Tata Motors and Infosys</p> <p>(v) Improving infra structure and developing policies to attract foreign investment. Example, Special Economic Zones.</p> <p>(vi) It has created new opportunities for companies providing services. Example, IT.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be explained.</p>	64 E	(3x1=3)
26.	<p>(A) Describe the steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging.</p> <p>(i) Ideas of “la patrie” (the fatherland) and “le citoyen” (the citizen)</p> <p>(ii) A new tricolour replaced the former royal standard.</p> <p>(iii) The Estate General body was renamed as the National Assembly.</p> <p>(iv) New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.</p> <p>(v) A centralized administrative system was introduced.</p> <p>(vi) Uniform laws for all citizens.</p> <p>(vii) Internal custom duties and dues abolished.</p> <p>(viii) Introduction of uniform system of weights and measures adopted.</p>	5 H	(3x1=3)

	<p>(ix) Regional dialects replaced by French spoken in Paris.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Describe the historical factors that contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans.</p> <p>(i) Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation.</p> <p>(ii) Large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>(iii) Ideas of romantic nationalism and the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the region explosive.</p> <p>(iv) The Ottomans failed in their attempts to modernize through internal reforms.</p> <p>(v) The European nationalists broke away from Ottoman control and declared their independence.</p> <p>(vi) The Balkan people claimed their independence and political rights on nationality proving that they had once been independent.</p> <p>(vii) The Balkan area became one of intense conflict when every Balkan nation sought to expand its territory at the cost of the other.</p> <p>(viii) Matters became worse due to Big Power rivalry in this region.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be described.</p>	26 H	(3x1=3)
27.	<p>Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India.</p> <p>(i) Land reforms in the 1980s and 1990s included institutional and technical reforms.</p> <p>(ii) Provisions for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease were introduced.</p> <p>(iii) Establishment of Grameen banks and cooperative societies for providing loans at lower rates of interest.</p> <p>(iv) Initiative taken by the government to provide Kisan Credit Card (KCC)</p> <p>(v) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) introduced by the government.</p> <p>(vi) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.</p>	39 G	(3x1=3)

	<p>(vii) Announcement of MSP, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops by the government.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be examined.</p>		
28.	<p>Explain the role of the opposition in democracy.</p> <p>(i) The parties that lose elections forms the opposition.</p> <p>(ii) They voice different views.</p> <p>(iii) Criticize government for its failures.</p> <p>(iv) They protest against wrong policies.</p> <p>(v) Mobilise public opinion against the government.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be explained.</p>	49 P	(3x1=3)
29.	<p>Examine the role of the government in promoting economic growth in India?</p> <p>(i) Encouraging development of infrastructure.</p> <p>(ii) Providing subsidies on various goods.</p> <p>(iii) Increasing investment in public facilities.</p> <p>(iv) Adopting policies like liberalization and globalization.</p> <p>(v) Adopting policies to promote industries in rural and semi-rural areas.</p> <p>(vi) Special poverty eradication and employment generation schemes like MNREGA.</p> <p>(vii) Supporting startups.</p> <p>(viii) Promoting easy access to formal loans.</p> <p>(ix) Investing more on the development of various skill training programmes.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be examined.</p>	28 E 42 E 56-63 E	(3x1-3)
	<p>SECTION- D</p> <p>(Long Answer Type Questions)</p>		(4x5=20)
30.	<p>(A) Explain the role of Gandhiji in the Non-Cooperation Movement with examples.</p> <p>(i) Gandhiji's idea of non-cooperation stems from his idea of not cooperating with the British as mentioned in Hind Swaraj.</p> <p>(ii) Gandhiji wanted the movement to unfold in stages.</p> <p>(iii) Surrender of titles awarded by the British government.</p>	32-33 H	(5x1=5)

- (iv) Boycott of British services like boycott of civil services, army, police, courts, schools and legislative councils
- (v) Boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian goods like khadi.
- (vi) Launching of a full civil disobedience campaign in the face of repression.
- (vii) Gandhiji's support to the Khilafat agitation united Hindus and Muslims.
- (viii) Gandhiji played a role in the adoption of the non-cooperation programme at the Congress session held at Nagpur.
- (ix) Participation of the middleclass in towns and cities following Gandhiji's call.
- (x) Participation of peasants, tribals and plantation workers in the name of Gandhiji.
- (xi) Gandhiji's call for non-cooperation united Indians from different communities to rise up against colonial rule.
- (xii) Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

OR

(B) How did the Civil Disobedience Movement able to bring all communities together in India? Explain with examples.

- (i) Rejection of 11 demands in the letter written by Gandhiji to Viceroy, Lord Irwin brought people together.
- (ii) Taking up the cause of the salt tax united communities across India as salt was a commodity consumed by the rich and poor alike.
- (iii) Dandi March initiated to break the Salt law.
- (iv) Started with 78 volunteers and was joined by thousands.
- (v) Breaking of salt laws by thousands of people.
- (vi) Participation of forest people who violated forest laws.
- (vii) Peasants refused to pay *chowkidari* taxes.
- (viii) Participation of rich peasants (patidars and jats).
- (ix) Participation of poor peasants.
- (x) Participation by Indian industrialists.
- (xi) Participation by workers.
- (xii) Large scale participation of women.
- (xiii) Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

39-43

H

(5x1=5)

- (i) Democratic principles allow people to come up with more expectations.
- (ii) Freedom of expression to show dissatisfaction with democracy indicates the transformation of people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
- (iii) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- (iv) It enhances dignity of citizens.
- (v) It improves the quality of decision making.
- (vi) It provides methods to resolve conflicts.
- (vii) It allows room to correct mistakes.
- (viii) Complaints by people about outcomes of democracy is itself a testimony to its success.
- (ix) Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be justified.

OR

(B) “Democracy and development go together.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

**64-72 (5x1=5)
P**

- (i) Democracies encourage power sharing, thus giving every citizen a voice in governance.
- (ii) The policy of decentralization adopted by democracies ensure development of the whole nation.
- (iii) Democracies stand for dignity and freedom of the citizens which encourages them to contribute to the growth of the nation.
- (iv) Accommodation of diversity ensures harmony in the nation leading to development.
- (v) Equality being one of the basic principles of democracies results in economic growth.
- (vi) The policies of globalization and liberalization adopted by democracies have encouraged international trade leading to progress.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be justified.

33.	(A) Analyse the role of credit in rural economy.	43E	(5x1=5)
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- (i) Important for economic growth and development of rural economy.
- (ii) Encourages farmers to invest in non-agricultural activities.
- (iii) Supports the farmer to modernize agricultural practices.
- (iv) Increases production of agricultural output.
- (v) Helps to manage ongoing expenses.
- (vi) Can put a farmer in a debt trap.
- (vii) Any other relevant point

Any five points to be analysed.

OR

(B) Analyse the differences between formal and informal sectors of credit.

**42-49
E**

(5x1=5)

Formal Sources of Credit	Informal Sources of credit
The Reserve Bank of India supervises their functioning.	No one supervises their functioning.
In urban areas, it is the main source of credit.	In rural areas, it is the main source of credit.
Collateral is required.	There is no need of collateral.
Cost of borrowing is low.	Cost of borrowing is high.
The process of lending is long and complicated.	Credit is easily available.
Do not use unfair means to get their money back.	Use unfair means to get their money back.
Example: Banks, Cooperatives, etc.	Example: Moneylenders, friends, family, relatives, agricultural traders, etc.
Any other relevant point.	Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be analysed.

SECTION- E

(Case Based/Source-based Questions)

(3x4=12)

34. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

24-25

4

Local Self Government

P

The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

	<p>Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor. This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.</p> <hr/> <p>34.1 Explain the relationship between Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis?</p> <p>(i) Gram Panchayats are grouped together to form Panchayat Samitis.</p> <p>(ii) Panchayat Samiti acts as a link between Zila Parishad and Gram Panchayat.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>34.2 How is the structure of municipal corporation different from municipality?</p> <p>(i) A municipal corporation is an urban local self-government body that administers a city. A municipality is also an urban self-government body that administers a town.</p> <p>(ii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>34.3 How does the local government structure promote democracy?</p> <p>Examine.</p> <p>(i) It promotes grass root level democracy.</p> <p>(ii) It deepens democracy.</p> <p>(iii) Increases women's participation.</p> <p>(iv) Participation of people in decision making.</p> <p>(v) Any relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
35.	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">New Forms of Publication</p> <p>By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. Poor wood engravers who made</p>	123 H	4

woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses and were employed by print shops. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture.

By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

35.1. How did the development of printing technology impact visual culture?

- (i) Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation.
- (ii) With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies.
- (iii) Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be explained.

35.2 How did Raja Ravi Varma contribute to the mass circulation of art in India?

- (i) Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work.
- (ii) The Raja Ravi Varma Press produced innumerable mythological paintings that were now accessible to the masses.
- (iii) Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be explained.

35.3 How did visual culture shape the memory of the 19th century social landscape? Explain.

- (i) Caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.
- (ii) Some ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes.
- (iii) Others expressed the fear of social change.

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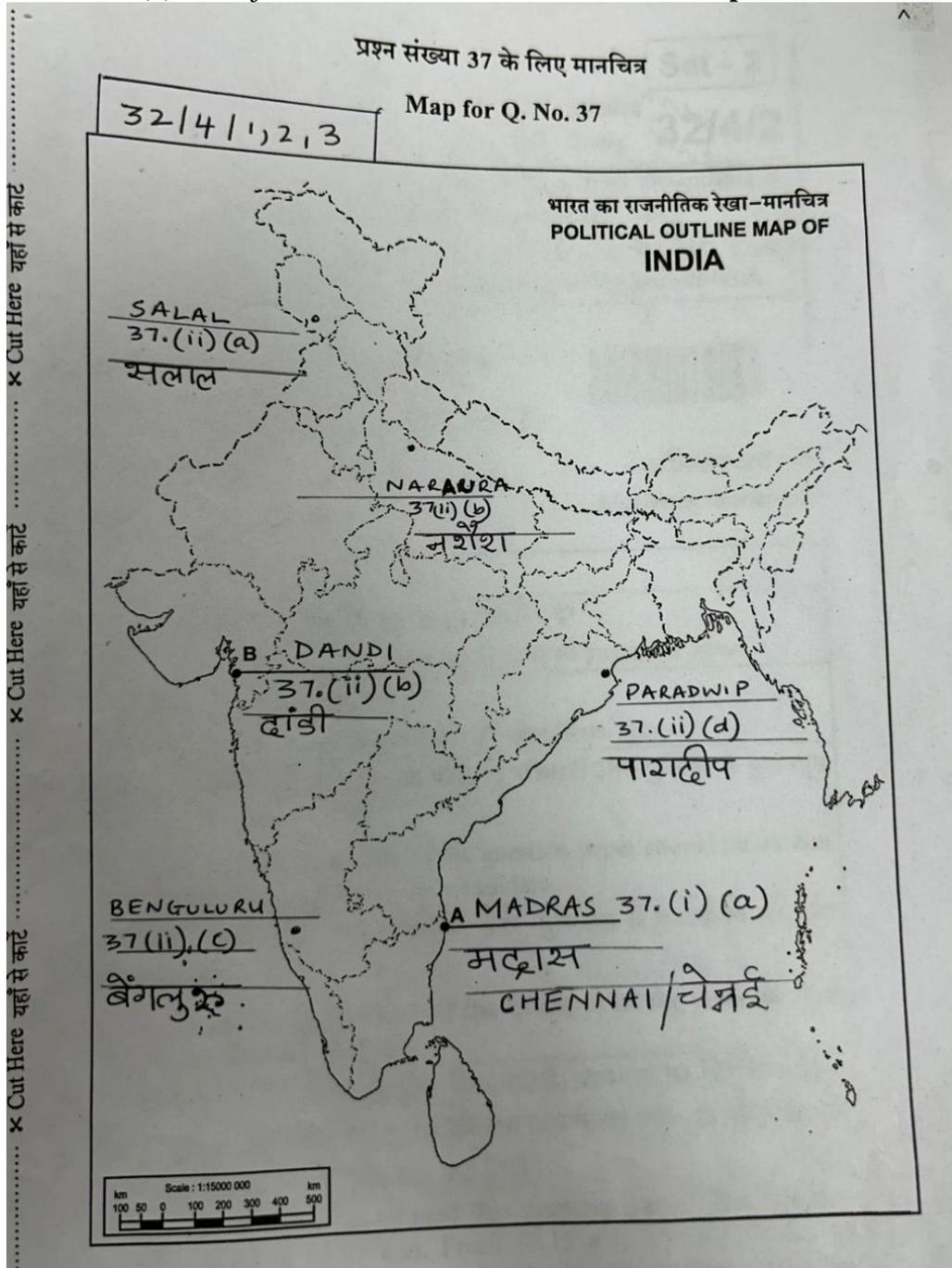
2

	<p>(iv) Nationalist cartoons criticised imperial rule.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained</p>		
36.	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sacred Groves - a wealth of diverse and rare species</p> <p>Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>) and kadamba (<i>Anthocaphalus cadamba</i>) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) and mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.</p> <p>Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.</p> <hr/> <p>36.1 How do sacred groves show the inter- connectivity of spirituality and ecology?</p> <p>(i) Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected.</p> <p>(ii) In many communities mountains, plants and animals are worshipped.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>36.2 How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests?</p> <p>(i) The Mundas and the Santhals of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua and kadamba trees.</p> <p>(ii) Tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees during weddings.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point.</p>	17 G	4
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Any one point to be explained</p> <p>36.3 Why is conservation of wildlife important for us?</p> <p>(i) It maintains ecological balance. (ii) Preserves ecological diversity (iii) Preserves our life support system. (iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p>		2
	<p>SECTION - F</p> <p>(Map Skill Based Question)</p>		(2+3=5)
37.	<p>(i) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>(a) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927: Madras (Chennai)</p> <p>(b) The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law: Dandi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For answers please see the attached map</p> <p><i>Note the following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (i)</i></p>		1 1
37.	<p>(a) Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. Madras (Chennai)</p> <p>(b) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. Dandi</p> <p>(ii) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>(a) A major dam on the Chenab river- Salal</p> <p>(b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh- Naraura</p> <p>(c) A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka- Benguluru</p> <p>(d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha- Paradwip</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For answers please see the attached map</p>		1 1 1 1
	<p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37. (ii)</i></p> <p>Attempt any three questions:</p>		

- (a) A major dam on the Chenab river- **Salal**
- (b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh- **Naraura**
- (c) A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka- **Benguluru**
- (d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha- **Paradwip**

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